



PULP AND PAPER PLANT IN ONTARIO

by those of agriculture and forestry only. In the mining world the Dominion comes first in the production of nickel and asbestos, second in cobalt, third in gold and silver, fourth in lead and copper, and sixth in zinc.

In order of total values, the leading mineral products are: coal, copper, gold, nickel, cement, lead, asbestos, clay products, silver, stone, zinc, natural gas, sand and gravel, lime, petroleum, gypsum, cobalt, salt, and platinum. In 1929 these minerals ranged in value of production from over \$63 millions (coal) to about \$1 million (platinum), and made up together about 98 per cent of the total value (\$307 millions).

Ontario leads the Dominion in percentage of mineral production value—in 1929 over 38 per cent, followed next by British Columbia—22 per cent.

The mining industry employs nearly 90,000 work people, and pays out about \$116 millions annually in salaries and wages. Investment in mine plant and equipment and in working capital amounts to nearly \$842 millions.

#### Fisheries

Of the North Atlantic Canada controls 15,000 square miles of inshore waters on a coast line of 5,000 miles, and has close access to 200,000 square miles of the total North Atlantic fishing grounds, including the bay of Fundy and the gulf of St. Lawrence. Of the North Pacific Canada controls the inshore waters on a coast line of 7,180 miles.

The inland fishing waters of Canada comprise 34,000 square miles as a half shore of the Great Lakes, Hudson Bay with 6,000 miles of coast line, and a multitude of big and small lakes and rivers containing more than half of the fresh water on this planet.

Canadian salmon, cod, lobster, halibut, herring, and whitefish are second to none. In 1928, the value of the catch of 12 varieties each exceeded \$1,000,000 and the principal variety (salmon) was about \$18,000,000. The



A TYPICAL WHEAT FIELD OF THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

total value of fish marketed was \$55,000,000, British Columbia contributing 48 per cent and Nova Scotia 21 per cent.

Approximately 60 per cent of the catch is exported, chiefly to the United States.

#### Fur

Canada is one of the three great fur producing areas of the world. The value of Canada's fur take for the year 1928-29 was over \$18,000,000. Ontario led with a fur take valued at more than \$4,000,000. Quebec, Alberta and Saskatchewan were other provinces that produced furs to a value of more than \$2,000,000.

Muskrat was the leading fur-bearer in point of pelt value. Silver fox, mainly a product of Canadian fox farms, ranked second, with mink third, and beaver—once pre-eminent in the fur trade—fourth. The Montreal fur auction ranks



FISH DRYING IN THE MARITIMES



LOGGING OPERATIONS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

next to Leipzig, London and New York, while Winnipeg and Edmonton auctions are annually growing in importance.

The advance of population and industry has caused a depletion in the wild fur supply. This condition, however, is being in large measure offset by protective legislation and the development of fur-farming. Canada has more than 4,300 fur farms valued at \$22,700,000.

#### Water Powers

Canada with an estimated water area larger than the United Kingdom stands second in the world in turbine horse-power installed and second in installation per capita.

Recent figures for the Dominion indicate the resources to be over 20 million horse-power at ordinary minimum flow or over 33 millions for at least six months of the year. The turbine installation as at January 1st, 1930, was 5,727,162 horse-power. The greatest development has



ONE OF CANADA'S LARGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENTS



COPPER SMELTER IN NORTHERN QUEBEC

taken place in the province of Quebec, followed by Ontario, with installations of 2,595,430 and 1,952,055 horse-power respectively.

The pulp and paper, mining, electro-chemical, electro-metallurgical and flour-milling industries are the largest users of hydro-electric energy in Canada. Further, over two-thirds of the homes in Canada are using electricity for lighting and other domestic purposes. The investment in hydro-electric development in Canada is over \$1,200 millions.

#### Recreational Resources

Canada has a magnificent range of recreational resources which draw each year millions of visitors from other countries. This range of attractions includes agreeable climate, magnificent scenery, paved roads, real fishing, big game hunting, small game and bird shooting and canoe trips. From the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific are summer and winter resorts that offer every class of accommodation from the roadside tourist camp to the palatial hotel.

The volume of tourist traffic is enormous and is for the most part a development of the last 10 years. Between 1919 and 1929 the number of automobiles entering Canada for touring purposes rose from 238,000 to 4,509,000. Railway and steamship lines also bring many thousands to holiday in Canada. It is conservatively estimated that tourists from other countries in 1929 spent \$300,000,000 in Canada.

Where to apply for further information

Information in report or map form relating to the development of Canada may be obtained free by writing to:

THE DIRECTOR,  
National Development Bureau,  
Department of the Interior,

OTTAWA



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**Population**

CANADA'S growth of population from 1901 to 1911 was 34 per cent, a larger relative growth than any other country during the same period. Again from 1911 to 1921 a high rate was shown, the increase being 22 per cent. The latest estimated figures indicate a further increase from 1921 to 1929 of 11.4 per cent, and may be tabulated as follows:

Estimated Population, 1929	
Ontario	3,271,300
Quebec	2,690,400
Saskatchewan	866,700
Manitoba	663,200
Alberta	646,000
British Columbia	591,000
Nova Scotia	550,400
New Brunswick	419,000
Prince Edward Island	86,100
North West Territories	9,400
Yukon	3,000

Total Canada ..... 9,796,800

Of this total about 55 per cent are of British origin and 28 per cent of French.

The six leading cities in order of population are Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Hamilton and Ottawa.

#### Canada's National Wealth, Invested Capital and Income

The latest estimate of the national wealth, (1927), apart from undeveloped natural resources, is over \$27,000 millions, an increase of over 22 per cent since 1921, consisting chiefly of agricultural values—about \$8,000 millions, urban real estate—about \$7,000 millions, and the railways—about \$3,000 millions. Ontario owns slightly more than one-third, Quebec about one-quarter, and Saskatchewan about one-ninth.

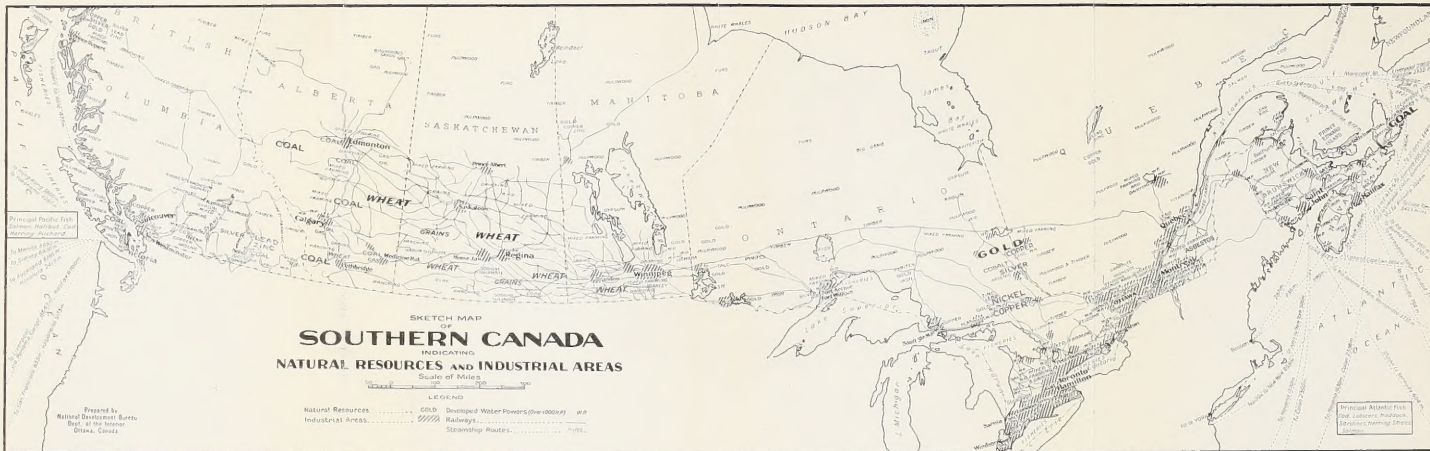
It is estimated that the foreign investment in Canada for 1929 amounted to \$5,860,000,000, British capital—\$2,210,000,000, United States—\$3,440,000,000 and other countries—\$250,000,000. In spite of the large importation of capital from abroad, Canadian financiers probably control at least 60 per cent of the securities of all enterprises located in the Dominion. Furthermore, Canada has invested abroad \$1,579,074,000, divided as follows: in United States, 55 per cent; Great Britain, 8.5 per cent; and other countries, 36.5 per cent. This foreign investment, which represents 25 per cent of the amount of outside investments in Canada, is an important factor in maintaining a stable national income.

In 1927 Canada's national income, derived from natural resources plus construction, manufactures, professional services, etc., amounted to approximately \$5,500 millions.

#### Trade of Canada

In 1928 Canada occupied fifth position among the countries of the world in import and export trade, as well as in aggregate trade, second place in export and total trade per capita.

The value of imports for consumption in 1929 was \$1,298,993,000, representing an increase of over 633 per cent in thirty years and was divided as follows: 68 per cent



from United States; 15 per cent from United Kingdom; and 17 per cent from other countries. The leading items in order of importance were machinery, rolling mill products, coal, petroleum, beverages, auto parts, autos, and electric apparatus.

Canada's export trade shows a greater expansion than the import trade. Value of domestic exports in 1929 was \$1,182,412,000, being an increase of over 700 per cent in the last thirty years and was divided as follows: 44 per cent to United States; 25 per cent to United Kingdom; and 31 per cent to other countries. The leading items in order of importance were, wheat, newsprint, wheat flour, lumber, autos, wood pulp and fish.

#### Manufactures

The growth of this Canadian industry since the close of the last century, resulting from the "opening of the West"

and still more from the outbreak of the Great War, can be judged by these figures:—

	Capital	Employees	Value of Products
1900	\$ 447,000,000	339,173	\$ 481,000,000
1928	4,780,000,000	658,000	3,770,000,000

#### Leading Centres of Manufacture and Output in 1928

Toronto	\$565,000,000	Vancouver	\$91,000,000
Montreal	\$554,000,000	Oshawa	85,000,000
Hamilton	166,000,000	Ottawa	62,000,000
Winnipeg	105,000,000		

and 43 other centres each with an output above \$10,000,000.

#### Output Value of Leading Industrial Groups

Vegetable products	\$757,000,000
Wood and Paper	683,000,000
Iron and its products	610,000,000
Animal products	485,000,000
Textile products	415,000,000

#### Agriculture

Canada has an estimated area of 300,000,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture and of this less than one-half is occupied. The unoccupied portion includes large areas suitable for immediate settlement, the most important of which are the Clay Belt of Northern Ontario and Quebec, the Lake St. John district in Quebec and the northern parts of the Prairie Provinces.

In the Maritime Provinces mixed farming is predominant, although Prince Edward Island is also noted for its fox farms and for the production of seed potatoes. Nova Scotia for the great apple orchards of the Annapolis Valley and New Brunswick for the production of seed potatoes. Quebec and Ontario are essentially dairy regions with different districts specializing in maple products, tobacco, sugar beets, flax, vegetables and fruits. The Niagara

peninsula in Ontario is famous for the production of tender fruits and grapes.

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta wheat is the principal crop while coarse grains are grown extensively. Mixed farming is rapidly gaining in importance. Certain sections, particularly in the foot hills of the Rockies, are devoted to ranching. The interior valleys of southern British Columbia, such as the Okanagan Valley, have very extensive orchards with apples as the principal crop. Ranching and mixed farming are the leading activities in the central part of the province and other sections specialize in dairying, small fruits, tobacco and hops.

Along these broad and diversified lines Canada has reared a great agricultural industry from which the estimated gross revenue amounted to \$1,667,200,000 in 1929, an increase of 12 per cent in 5 years. Of this total, field crops

constituted 59 per cent, dairy products 17 per cent, farm animals 13 per cent, poultry and eggs 6 per cent and miscellaneous products 5 per cent.

The estimated gross agricultural wealth of Canada, in 1929, including lands, buildings, machinery, live stock, poultry, animals on fur farms, and agricultural production, was \$7,979,000,000. This is centralized mainly in the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba.

Agricultural products normally constitute more than one-half of Canada's total exports. The principal commodities exported are wheat, wheat flour, cheese, living animals, meats, barley, milk and cream, hides, apples and potatoes. Wheat is by a wide margin the most important item and Canada has for some years been the world's largest exporter of wheat.

#### Forests

The forested area has been estimated at 1,151,454 square miles (over 32 per cent of the land area of the Dominion), of which about 27 per cent carries mature merchantable timber; 48.2 per cent accessible young growth and the balance being at present inaccessible.

The volume of standing timber has been estimated at 224,304 million cubic feet capable of being converted into 424,637 million board feet of lumber and 1,121,993,000 cords of pulpwood.

The value of primary forest production in 1928 was over \$213 millions, the main items being: logs and bolts for saw-mills, \$76 millions; pulpwood for domestic use and export, \$75 millions; firewood, \$41 millions; hewn railway ties, \$6 millions; poles and mining timber, \$6 millions.

In 1928 Canada's lumber industry produced 4,337,253 M board feet of sawn lumber, valued at \$103,590,035; 908,446 cords of pulpwood, \$11,030,608; 2,865,994 M shingles, \$10,321,341; 1,138,417 M lath, \$4,802,616; 6,637,669 sawn ties, \$4,301,598; as well as large quantities of box shooks, veneer, pickets, staves, spoolwood, heading and other miscellaneous products; bringing the total value of the products to \$139,424,734.

Pulp and paper making holds the premier position in output value of the Dominion's manufactures, Quebec contributing 56 per cent, Ontario 30 per cent, British Columbia 7 per cent, and Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba the balance. In 1928, 73 per cent of the 3,608,045 tons of pulp valued at \$121,184,214 was for use in 77 paper mills, 24 per cent was exported to the United States mainly, and 3 per cent sold to the trade in Canada.

The production of paper was 2,849,687 tons valued at \$184,462,358, newsprint accounting for over 84 per cent of the tonnage. Canada ranks second in paper output, but first in newsprint, the exports of the latter—almost all to the United States—being greater than those of all other countries combined.

#### Minerals

The mineral industry ranks third among the primary industries of the Dominion and is surpassed in output value